

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANGRY BRIGADE POLICE HOLD SIX

By ROBERT TRAINI

SIX people were detained last night by Scotland Yard detectives hunting the Angry Brigade.

One of them is 24-year-old Stuart Christie. He has been editing an underground anarchist magazine called Black Cross.

Christie was seized at a house in Stoke Newington, North London, where police were already questioning others.

The six arrested—four men and two women—are expected to appear in court within 24 hours.

A watch is being kept on airports and ports for several men who escaped a police raid yesterday on 20 houses and offices in London.

The sweep by detectives, netted guns and explosives.

Sweep

A large quantity of documents were taken away from several raided houses.

Police are trying to trace the source of weapons they discovered.

The men still wanted for questioning by the police disappeared from their usual haunts shortly before the weekend raid.

More than 50 detectives and Special Branch men, led by Detective Chief Superintendent Roy Hargreaves, took part.

The Angry Brigade has claimed responsibility for bomb attacks on public buildings and two Cabinet ministers.

Angry

Police have kept watch on some members of a small group of intellectuals. They are all known to have extreme views.

The group has links not only with students and teaching staff at some universities in the South of England, but with members of groups in Germany, France and America.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Reginald Maudling, was given a preliminary report about the search.

He had talks with Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir John Widdowson, at the Home Office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
The Sun
London, England

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| AUG 24 1971 | |
| LEGAL ATTACHE-LONDON | |

1- Bureau 7/24/71

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Six on charges of conspiracy over explosions

By a Staff Reporter

Four London men and two women will appear at Clerkenwell Magistrates' Court, London, today, on a charge of conspiring to cause explosions. The charges followed a series of weekend raids by more than 50 detectives including members of the Special Branch.

The six defendants were all charged at Albany Street police station, London, yesterday and detained in custody.

They are: James Greenfield, aged 23, unemployed; Anna Mendelson, aged 23, unemployed; John Barker, aged 24, translator; and Hilary Anne Creek, aged 22, unemployed, all of Amhurst Road, Hackney; James Stuart Christie, aged 25, a fitter, of Gilbert Place, Bloomsbury, and Christopher Bott, aged 24, youth leader, of Hungerford Road, Holloway.

All were charged yesterday that on and before August 20 they unlawfully and maliciously conspired to cause explosions in the United Kingdom likely to cause serious injury to property or endanger life, contrary to Section 3 of the Explosive Substance Act, 1883.

Mr Greenfield and Miss Mendelson were also charged that between February 12 and May 11 they conspired with others to cheat and defraud such persons who could be induced to part with money and goods by the use of stolen cheque books, credit cards and identity documents, and other fraudulent means and devices.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2
The Times
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1- Bureau 8/24/71

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Six accused of plotting to cause explosions

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

THE TWO women and four men arrested in police raids last weekend were remanded in custody until Sept. 1 by Clerkenwell magistrates yesterday.

They are charged with maliciously conspiring to cause explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

The six are: ANNA MENDELSON, 23, unemployed; HILLARY ANNE CREEK, 22, unemployed; JAMES GREENFIELD, 23, unemployed; and JOHN BARKER, alias BUCHANAN, 24, translator, all of Amburst Road, Stoke Newington.

JAMES STUART CHRISTIE, 25, labourer, of Gilbert Place, Bloomsbury; and CHRISTOPHER BOTT, 24, youth leader, of Hungerford Gardens, Holloway.

The crowded court was heavily guarded by CID and uniformed police.

Greenfield and Anna Mendelson, who stood side by side in the dock with their arms about one another, are also charged that between Feb. 12 and May 11 they conspired with WOLF SCHWAB, CHRISTOPHER BOTT, MARTIN HOUSDEN, PETER TRUMAN, IAN DONALD PURDIE, JACK PRESCOTT, CHRISTINE ANNE FAIRALL, ROSEMARY FLORE and other persons unknown, to cheat and defraud such persons who could be induced to part with

money and goods by the use of stolen cheque books, credit cards and identity documents; and other fraudulent means and devices contrary to common law. Reporting restrictions on the case were not lifted. No pleas were taken from the accused.

Commander ERNEST BOND, of the Central Office, New Scotland Yard, was told by the magistrate, Mr J. D. Purcell, that evidence of arrest was not necessary.

Commander Bond opposed bail for all the accused.

Mr ARNOLD ROSEN was representing Mendelson, Barker and Creek. Mr BENJAMIN BAKER appeared for Greenfield and Bott, while Mrs TESSA GILL, of B. M. Birnberg & Co., solicitors, represented Christie.

After applications by the solicitors for the accused, Mr Purcell, granting legal aid, said that all of them could have counsel at later hearings in view of the gravity of the charges.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3

The Daily Telegraph
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1. Bureau 9/1/71

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KILLING HEATH 'WOULD NOT BE MURDER'

By C. A. COUGHLIN, Old Bailey Correspondent

TO kill Mr Heath, Mr Maudling or Mr Powell "would not be murder" wrote JACK PRESCOTT in a letter after his arrest in connection with the bomb attack at the home of Mr Carr, Employment Secretary, an Old Bailey jury was told yesterday.

Mr JOHN MATHEW, prosecuting, said on the second day of the "Angry Brigade" trial that the letter, which described "that bastard Heath," and Mr Maudling and Mr Powell as monsters and tyrants, added: "The removal of tyrants such as these can only further the cause of humanity."

Mr Mathew commented: "Surely, there in that letter, Prescott sets out precisely what his feelings were about this matter.

"To him, the death of someone he considers his political enemy would not, in his view, be murder."

The letter, he claimed, was written by Prescott in Brixton jail to a woman living at a commune used by the Angry Brigade in Grosvenor Road, Islington.

"Self-styled anarchists"

Mr Mathew has alleged that Prescott, 26, and his co-accused, IAN PURDIE, 24, were "self-styled revolutionaries and anarchists" who sought to promulgate their ideals by acts of violence.

PRESCOTT, a decorator, of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton and Purdie, a film technician of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, both plead not guilty to conspiring between July 30, 1970, and March 7, 1971, with JAMES GREENFIELD, ANNA MENDELSON, CHRISTOPHER BOTT, JAMES STUART CHRISTIE, HILARY ANN CREEK and JOHN BARKER unlawfully and maliciously to cause explosions

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likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

Prescott alone pleads not guilty to a charge that on Dec. 8, 1970, he unlawfully and maliciously caused an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life and injure property at St. James's Square, W.1, and

On Jan. 12, 1971, unlawfully caused a similar explosion likely to endanger life or property at the home of Mr Robert Carr at Hadley Green Road, Barnet.

Mr Mathew alleged that Prescott and Purdie were members with the six other people of the Angry Brigade, who committed 25 bomb and shooting attacks between 1968 and 1971, mostly in London.

"The targets"

Among the targets attacked were the Putney flat of Mr John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, the Chelsea home of Sir Peter Rawlinson, Attorney-General, the Roehampton home of Sir John Waldron, Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police, and the Ongar, Essex, home of Mr William Batty, managing director of the Ford Motor Co.

Mr Mathew said that Prescott and Purdie could not have been involved in all the attacks because for part of that period both were serving prison sentences.

From Purdie's rooms police recovered a blue folder containing 12 pages of documents in his handwriting. They disclosed

a knowledge of the Carr bomb attack and showed that while he was "on the run" after it, he had made notes about the Explosives Substances Act of 1883 and the powers of the Attorney General under Section 6, and had tried to get lodgings at Eastbourne Road, Tooting, in the name of Lombard.

Mr Mathew said that Purdie also made notes stating that Det Chief Supt Roy Habershon, officer in charge of investigations into the bomb outrages, had offered Jake (Prescott) the honoured position as a Crown witness in exchange for names and information.

Purdie had written: "Jake ain't no grass" (police informer).

The day after his arrest Purdie was questioned by Chief Supt Habershon and asked whether the documents found meant he was engaged in writing material for Prescott's defence or whether it was matter for an article to be published in an artistic magazine.

Purdie told him: "Work it out for yourself."

He refused to comment when asked why he was anxious to hide from the police.

Mr Mathew said that when formally charged Purdie said he was innocent of all the charges.

"My birthday"

On April 27 Prescott and Purdie were in separate but adjoining cells at Barnet magistrates' court where they had appeared on remand. Mr Mathew said a police officer overheard this conversation:—

PRESMOTT: It's my birthday next month—the 2nd.

PURDIE: Great, how old will you be, 27?

PRESMOTT: No. 26.

PURDIE: I'll be 24 next birthday.

PRESMOTT: Getting on, eh?

The men laughed and Prescott said: Only another 40 years to go, if I get 15 years.

PURDIE: It's a big slice of life, man.

PURDIE started humming a tune and Prescott said: It is my fault.

PURDIE: . . . It's not.

PRESMOTT: Yet it is. Too much revolutionary fervour.

PURDIE: I don't think you should talk about it.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Nevertheless, the trial did reveal much about the structure of British society towards the end of the twentieth century and no doubt for this reason will be keenly studied for years to come. In many respects it was a victory for

the establishment which, playing on its home ground, was able to demonstrate yet again how easily it can handle even those who claim they don't accept any of its rules. Contrast the calm of Mr Justice James's domain, where a solitary hiss was enough to make headlines, to that uproar in the Baader-Meinhof hearing in Berlin.

Despite the discreet shoulder holsters under the Special Branch men's suits, it remained unthinkable that any such exhibition would occur in Number One Court at the Old Bailey. Mr Justice James's forbearance with the long defence speeches, heavily spiced with politics, went well with the benign, Pictorialist belief that he, like most of his profession, seem to want to cultivate. Even one of the defendants was moved to comment afterwards that the judge had been 'very fair.'

There were concessions on both sides. The three accused conducting their own defence — Barker, Creek and Mendelsohn — were allowed to put their own mark on the proceedings by introducing 'McKenzie advisers.' This is the right confirmed during a divorce case in 1970 (*McKenzie v McKenzie*) for somebody defending himself to have a friend in court to help. The friend is allowed to take notes and give advice and moral support, but is not allowed to speak for the accused. During the trial the 'McKenzies,' who were usually about the same age as the accused, were allowed to sit at a table next to the junior counsel; the propinquity of vixens to the real thing heightening the impression of a genteel co-existence between the State and the underground.

There was also plenty of hair among the jury, and Stuart Christie — surely by now Britain's best known anarchist since Peter the Painter — admitted after his

acquittal that physical appearance did play a big part in choosing the jury. 'I had every faith in that jury because it was 100 per cent working class,' he told a press conference held in the offices of the magazine *Time Out*.

Most of the jurymen came from East London and were picked by the eight defendants on grounds of occupation and appearance. There was therefore some alarm when one of the legal advisers spotted a jurymen reading the *Daily Telegraph* as he went home on the tube. At first there was a panel of 200 potential jurors, of whom 58 were asked to withdraw. Mr Justice James excluded anyone from service who was a subscribing member of the Conservative Party, or connected with the police, Securicor, security forces in Northern Ireland, Iberian airways, or Italian Government offices in the United Kingdom.

Senior police officers were disturbed about the high proportion of the jury who were unemployed — four altogether, one of whom became redundant during the trial.

But to Stuart Christie and the others the jury were the nearest they could get, from the sketchy biographical information provided, to the working class they had spent most of their political lives trying to reach. With the exception of Christie, all the accused had been to university — though, apart from Hilary Creek, they all had working-class backgrounds.

'It was me, the anarchist, they could relate to,' Christie told us. 'I didn't live in a commune. I had a house, a job, and a car — things they could understand.'

Christie, a natural loner who suffers a sort of crowd phobia at big meetings, has never made any secret about his own views on student revolutionaries. In his book, *'The Floodgates of Anarchy'* (Sphere), written jointly with Albert Meltzer, a middle-aged anarchist who works for the *Daily Telegraph*, he says why he finds them irrelevant: —

There is a contempt for 'masses' — 'Alfs' is the word given by the magazine *Oz* — for the squares, prollies, lumps — mingled with peace movement gimmicks to wake up the bourgeoisie (but directed at them all the same). The vanguard of social progress becomes educated youth, the students, the 'provotariat.' The natural élite of society is 'the beautiful people.' Society is despised for itself and not for its accepted values.

But, as the jury recognised, the well-defined tradition of international anarchism, to which Christie belongs, has little to do with the elusive climate that bred the Angry Brigade. This was a political micro-climate belonging especially to the disillusion of sections of the student Left in 1969 — an unrepeatable context. More can be learned from similar groups in other countries — from the Weathermen in the United States, from the 'Gauche Prolétarienne' in France, and above all from the infinitely more formidable West German urban guerrilla band known as the Baader Meinhof group or Red Army Faction.

Tintagel House, the headquarters on the Albert Embankment, used by special police squads investigating organised crime;

The United States Embassy in Grosvenor Square;

The Spanish Embassy in Belgrave Square;

Passenger terminals at Heathrow Airport;

The offices of Iberian Airways in Regent Street;

A BBC television van during the Miss World beauty contest a year ago; and

The home in Ongar, Essex, of Mr WILLIAM BATTY, managing director of the Ford Motor Co.

25 incidents

Mr MATHEW told the all-male jury that the Crown did not allege that the accused were parties to a total of 25 bombing or shooting incidents over three years.

For at times during that period, he said, both were serving prison sentences.

He went on: "You may well come to the conclusion on the evidence that Purdie, already a believer in the downfall of authority by violence, corrupted and influenced Prescott into the same beliefs and so convinced Prescott to take part in these offences after his release from prison.

PRESCOTT, a decorator of Rochampton Lane, Rochampton and PURDIE, a film technician, of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, both plead not guilty

to conspiring between July 30, 1970 and March 7, 1971, with James Greenfield, Anna Mendelson, Christopher Bott, James Stuart Christie, Hilary Ann Creek, and John Barker unlawfully and maliciously to cause explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

PRESCOTT alone pleads not guilty to a charge that on Dec. 9, 1970 he unlawfully and maliciously caused an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life and cause serious injury to property at St. James's Square, W.1, and On Jan. 12, 1971, unlawfully caused a similar explosion likely to endanger life or property at the home of Mr Robert Carr, Hadley Green Road, Barnet.

'Carr crawled out of room'

Mr Mathew said that on the night of the Hadley Green explosions Mr Carr, his wife and daughter were in their drawing room.

"Moments before Mr Carr had been in the hall of his house to collect his despatch case. On his return to the drawing room there was a violent explosion.

"The family immediately went on to the floor, and Mr Carr crawled out of the room and went into the hall." He found extensive damage. A side door had been blown in and the front door was opened.

A handwriting expert would say Prescott wrote addresses on three Angry Brigade "communiques" posted to national newspapers the morning after the Carr bombing. "You may find these three letters among—if not the—most important exhibits in this case," added Mr Mathew to the jury.

Each communique had the same message in disguised block capitals: "Robert Carr got it tonight. We are getting closer."

Black bag

Mr Carr noticed a black bag lying under a window outside the house after the explosion. As he pointed it out to police later, it suddenly started to burn.

"Mr Carr shot through the front door of the house next door as flames shot 10ft up the side of the house and were followed by a second loud explosion. Mr Carr had just managed to get through the door of the house, and police officers were thrown off their feet."

It was estimated that each bomb contained a minimum of 2lb of explosives—"with a

lethal blast effect of over 12ft each."

Eight days after the Carr-bombing in January Prescott was arrested. Purdie was detained in March.

The Carr attack followed several explosions and shootings claimed as the work of the revolutionary Angry Brigade. After Prescott and Purdie were detained the Angry Brigade apparently became silent. But on March 18 the explosions were resumed.

Neither Prescott nor Purdie could have been party to the whole three-year campaign since for part of the time both men were serving jail sentences.

Mr Mathew said that after six bombings while Prescott and Purdie were in jail police raided a London flat. They found that it was a bomb factory and guns and explosives arsenal.

The flat was in Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington. At the flat police arrested James Greenfield, John Barker, Anna Mendelson and Hilary Creek.

Found at the Amhurst Road flat were:

Explosives and detonators of the type used in the bombings.

A sub-machine-gun which, it could be proved, was used in two shooting attacks.

"Bits and pieces" for making bombs.

A hand-printing machine which, it would be proved, had been used for stamping Angry Brigade "communiques" numbers one to 11.

Name and address lists of prominent people, some already bombed, and plans of their homes with instructions on how to use explosives.

Separate trial

A man named Christopher Bott was arrested when he went to the flat later on the day of the raid. Next day a man named James Christie was also arrested as he visited the flat.

Mr Mathew said that for practical and legal reasons the six arrested people would be tried separately from Prescott and Purdie.

"You are concerned only with Prescott and Purdie, and with the other six only in so far as it is alleged that one or other or all were parties to the conspiracy."

Prescott was serving a prison sentence from February, 1968, to September, 1970. It was alleged he joined the conspiracy after leaving prison, being forced to leave it again when he was arrested in January this year.

It was alleged that Prescott took part "in these unlawful matters" only for a period of four months from September, 1970, to his arrest.

Purdie was serving a sentence of six months from February to July 1970.

"It is the Crown case that he joined and started to take an active part in the conspiracy from his release in July until his arrest in March of this year—a period of eight months."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CARR TELLS OF NIGHT HIS HOME WAS BOMBED

By C. A. COUGHLIN, *Old Bailey Correspondent*

TWO bombs exploded at the home of Mr Carr, the Employment Secretary, shortly after he had helped his wife with the after-dinner washing up one evening last January, an Old Bailey jury heard yesterday.

A statement made by Mr Carr, who did not appear in court, told of the events leading up to the explosion.

It told of his having dinner at his home in Barnet, Herts, with his wife and one of his daughters, Virginia, aged 13.

The statement said: "After dinner I helped my wife with the washing up while Virginia played the piano in the sitting room. About 9.55 p.m. my wife and I joined Virginia for coffee. About 10 p.m. I fetched my dispatch bag from the hall to carry on with some work.

"At 10.05 p.m. I heard a loud explosion. My first reaction was that it was caused by an explosion from the gas boiler in the cellar. I heard breaking glass and I told my wife and daughter to get on the floor and I crawled to the door."

18th incident

The statement was read on the third day of the trial of JACK LEONARD PRESCOTT, 26, decorator, of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, and IAN DONALD PURDIE, 24, film technician, of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth.

Both plead not guilty to conspiring between July 30, 1970, and March 7, 1971, with JAMES GREENFIELD, ANNA MENDELSON, CHRISTOPHER BOTT, JAMES STUART CHRISTIE, HILARY ANN CREEK and JOHN BARKER to unlawfully and maliciously cause explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Eight sent for trial on explosives charge

FOUR men and four women were committed for trial to the Old Bailey yesterday on charges alleged to be connected with the activities of the Angry Brigade. During a three-week hearing at Lambeth court the prosecution said they had conspired to cause explosions.

Reporting restrictions were lifted yesterday, on the application of counsel for one of the accused — JOHN BARKER, 23, a translator, of Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington.

Mr DORIAN WILLIAMS, prosecuting, said at the start of the case that the Angry Brigade was believed to be responsible for 20 bomb and shooting incidents including the machine-gunning of the American Embassy, the bombing of two Ministers' homes and explosions at Army, police, embassy and government buildings.

Weapons in flat

Four of the defendants gave their address as a flat in Amhurst Road. And it was here, Mr Williams said, that a Sten sub-machinegun, a Beretta sub-machinegun and a pistol, all in working order, were found by police.

A Beretta was used in the shooting at the American Embassy, it was alleged.

Mr Williams said that explosives and detonators were also found in the flat.

JAMES STUART CHRISTIE, 25, gas board foreman, of Gilbert Place, Camden, was said to have had in his possession or under his control two detonators at another address.

Mr Williams said: "The address at Amhurst Road was the headquarters of the armoury of the Angry Brigade. Also found at the flat were copies of communiques and duplicating skins of Angry Brigade material."

20 witnesses

During the hearing 20 witnesses, including handwriting and explosives experts, were called.

JAMES GREENFIELD, 23. ANNA MENDLESON, 23. HILARY ANNE CREEK, 22, all unemployed, of Amhurst Road, Stoke Newington. CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL BOTT, 24, youth leader, of Hungerford Road, Holloway. ANGELA WEIR, 24, telephonist, of Haverstock Street, Islington. CATHERINE MCLEAN, 21, printer of Grosvenor Square, Highbury, together with Christie and Barker were all committed to the Old Bailey charged with conspiring to cause explosions and having in their possession explosives in such circumstances as to cause suspicion that they did not have them for a lawful purpose.

McLean, Weir and Creek were allowed bail but the others were committed in custody. All reserved their defence.

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THE MIND OF THE ANGRY BRIGADE

JOHN HENDERSON and COLIN G. JONES report on the life and times of the Stoke Newington Eight: 'The trial revealed much about the structure of British society towards the end of the twentieth century.'

TWO YOUNG men and their girl friends were sentenced to 10 years in jail last week at the Old Bailey. The public shuddered and the papers asked if the violence of the Angry Brigade meant that the bomb had entered our political life.

That same day the European Press was reporting:—

○ The shutting of the medical faculty at Marseilles after savage bomb and club battles between student factions;

○ The blowing-up by young Baquet of four headquarters of the Government-run trade unions;

○ The occupation of Heidelberg University by thousands of armed police, and the ejection of the students;

○ In Berlin the conduct of a witness in one of the trials of the Baader-Meinhof group of bombers: she tried to knock out a judge, and the court then filled with steel-helmeted policemen who cleared it only after a truncheon-versus-chair battle with the audience;

○ The first use of a Soviet rocket against a Saracen armoured car in Ulster, wounding 11 soldiers.

But in England, at least, wasn't the use of arms in politics without precedent in recent history? Exactly 20 years ago, a party in the Harrow Road might have seen several men emerging out of an ancient tunnel with armfuls of guns and ammunition and carrying them into a police station. The leaders of the defunct Revolutionary Communist Party, one of the toughest political formations

this country has ever known, were handing over the arsenal contributed to them by Servicemen returning from the war fronts. They had lain cached in the walls of a London house against a predicted 'right-wing counter-stroke' that never happened.

The Old Bailey jurymen who returned their verdict on Wednesday were not dealing with something totally unique or without precedent. They were, however, dealing with a case—and a movement—whose subtlety and complexity set them almost impossible problems.

It was one of the Old Bailey's lady ushers who remained on Monday evening, after the jury had reappeared only to ask a question never actually raised in the evidence, that those responsible at the BBC for televising the old courtroom classic 'Twelve Angry Men' the night before had a lot to answer for.

Perhaps it was a little optimistic to expect any jury to remember all the three million words spoken during the trial or to do so without raising at least one fresh question. On Monday the question was: why hadn't the neighbouring houses been evacuated when French gelignite was found in the Stoke Newington flat? In fact, far more questions were raised during the 111-day trial than were ever answered. Even now, with four of the defendants starting 10-year sentences and the other four acquitted, we seem to be no nearer to answers to the most fundamental questions about the Angry Brigade. What kind of people are they? How many others are there? What exactly did they hope to achieve with their bombs?

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**REVOLUTIONARIES TRIED TO SPREAD IDEALS BY VIOLENCE,
SAYS CROWN.**

BOMBS AT CARR HOME 'WORK OF ANARCHISTS'

By C. A. COUGHLIN Old Bailey Correspondent

TWO men who first met while serving sentences at Albany Prison, Isle of Wight, in 1970 were "self-styled revolutionaries and anarchists who sought to promulgate their ideals by acts of violence," said Mr JOHN MATHEW, prosecuting at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Mr Mathew said that the men, JACK LEONARD (JAKE) PRESCOTT, 26, and IAN PURDIE, 24, waged a campaign of bomb explosions, one of them at the home of Mr CARR, Employment Secretary, at Hadley Green, Barnet, last January.

In his all-day opening address to the jury, Mr Mathew said both accused were members of the "Angry Brigade," who were responsible for causing explosions aimed at damaging the property of those they considered their political enemies.

Counsel said: "Between March, 1968, and August, 1971, some 19 explosions, caused by home-made bombs, damaged places mostly in the London area."

Homes attacked

Among the places he said were attacked by the accused or their associates, Mr Mathew named:

The home of Mr Carr;

The home of the Attorney General, Sir PETER RAWLINSON, Q C, at Chelsea Square, Chelsea;

The home of Mr JOHN DAVIES, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry;

The home of the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police, Sir JOHN WILKINSON.

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